

Ethan Allen Firing Range
Jericho
Chittenden County
Vermont

HAER No. VT-4

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4-JER,
2-

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Engineering Record
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, DC 20013-7127

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

Ethan Allen Firing Range

VT-4

HAER
VT
4-JER,
2-

Location: In the townships of Jericho, Underhill and Bolton in Chittenden County, Vermont, approximately fifteen miles east of Burlington and thirty-five miles northwest of Montpelier.

Date of Construction: Established in 1926.

Owner: Department of the Army

Significance: The installation was established as an artillery range by the War Department in 1926 and expanded in 1941. At present, it combines weapons development, engineering, and testing with use as a Vermont National Guard Training site.

Historical Report
Prepared by: Stuart MacDonald, 1984.

Prepared for
Transmittal by: Robie S. Lange, HABS/HAER, 1985.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Established as an artillery range in 1926 and expanded just prior to the United States' entry into World War II, the Ethan Allen Firing Range occupies 11,218.7 acres of rugged terrain approximately 15 miles east of Burlington, Vermont. This government-owned, contractor-operated installation is part of the Army's Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command (AMCCOM) and is jointly tenanted by the General Electric Company and the Vermont National Guard. The site combines weapons development and testing with military field training. The Range presently contains 40 utilitarian buildings, almost all of which were constructed in the 1960s and 1970s. None were built during World War II. None house production equipment. A single, 19th century farmhouse survives on the site, but it has been extensively altered. There are no Category I, II, or III historic properties at the Ethan Allen Firing Range.

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PREFACE

This report presents the results of an historic properties survey of the Ethan Allen Firing Range (EAFR). Prepared for the United States Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM), the report is intended to assist the Army in bringing this installation into compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and its amendments, and related federal laws and regulations. To this end, the report focuses on the identification, evaluation, documentation, nomination, and preservation of historic properties at the EAFR. Chapter 1 sets forth the survey's scope and methodology; Chapter 2 presents an architectural, historical, and technological overview of the installation and its properties; and Chapter 3 identifies significant properties by Army category and sets forth preservation recommendations. Illustrations and an annotated bibliography supplement the text.

This report is part of a program initiated through a memorandum of agreement between the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and the U.S. Department of the Army. The program covers 74 DARCOM installations and has two components: 1) a survey of historic properties (districts, buildings, structures, and objects), and 2) the development of archaeological overviews. Stanley H. Fried, Chief, Real Estate Branch of Headquarters DARCOM, directed the program for the Army, and Dr. Robert J. Kapsch, Chief of the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) directed the program for the National Park Service. Sally Kress Tompkins was program manager, and Robie S. Lange was

X

project manager for the historic properties survey. Technical assistance was provided by Donald C. Jackson.

Building Technology Incorporated acted as primary contractor to HABS/HAER for the historic properties survey. William A. Brenner was BTI's principal-in-charge and Dr. Larry D. Lankton was the chief technical consultant. Major subcontractors were the MacDonald and Mack Partnership and Melvyn Green and Associates. The author of this report was Stuart MacDonald. The author gratefully acknowledges the help of Ben Follett, Range Manager, General Electric Company; Captain Alan Nye, Vermont National Guard; and Prudence Doherty, Department of Anthropology, University of Vermont.

The complete HABS/HAER documentation for this installation will be included in the HABS/HAER collections at the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, under the designation HAER No. VT-4.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

This report is based on an historic properties survey conducted in 1983 of all Army-owned properties located within the official boundaries of the Ethan Allen Firing Range (EAFR). The survey included the following tasks:

- . Completion of documentary research on the history of the installation and its properties.
- . Completion of a field inventory of all properties at the installation.
- . Preparation of a combined architectural, historical, and technological overview for the installation.
- . Evaluation of historic properties and development of recommendations for preservation of these properties.

Also completed as a part of the historic properties survey of the installation, but not included in this report, are HABS/HAER Inventory cards for 16 individual properties. These cards, which constitute HABS/HAER Documentation Level IV, will be provided to the Department of the Army. Archival copies of the cards, with their accompanying photographic

negatives, will be transmitted to the HABS/HAER collections at the Library of Congress.

The methodology used to complete these tasks is described in the following section of this report.

METHODOLOGY

1. Documentary Research

A concerted effort was made to locate published and unpublished sources dealing specifically with the history and technology of the Ethan Allen Firing Range (EAFR). This site specific research was conducted primarily at the AMCCOM Historical Office at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois; the Bailey-Howe Memorial Library, University of Vermont and the Fletcher Free Library, Burlington, Vermont; the EAFR contractor files; and the Vermont National Guard files at EAFR, and at Camp Johnson, Winooski, Vermont.

On the basis of this literature search, a few valuable sources were identified. These consisted almost entirely of recent construction drawings. The Vermont State Historic Preservation Office had no pertinent information.

Army records used for the field inventory included current Real Property Inventory (RPI) printouts that listed all officially recorded buildings and structures by facility classification and date of

construction; the installation's property record cards; base maps and photographs supplied by installation personnel; and installation master planning, archaeological, environmental assessment, and related reports and documents. A complete listing of this documentary material may be found in the bibliography.

2. Field Inventory

Architectural and technological field surveys were conducted in July 1983 by Stuart MacDonald. Assistance during the field survey was provided by Ben Follett, Range Manager, General Electric Company, and Captain Alan Nye, Vermont National Guard.

Field inventory procedures were based on the HABS/HAER Guidelines for Inventories of Historic Buildings and Engineering and Industrial Structures.¹ All areas and properties were visually surveyed. Building locations and approximate dates of construction were noted from the installation's property records and field-verified. Interior surveys were made of the mid-19th-century Camp Ethan Allen Training Site Armory (Building No. 1) and the 1952 Main Range Building (Building No. 224) to permit adequate evaluation of architectural features, building technology, and production equipment.

Field inventory forms were prepared for, and black and white 35 mm photographs taken of all buildings and structures through 1945 except structures operated by the General Electric Company, where photography was not permitted (see Appendix A), and basic utilitarian structures

of no architectural, historical, or technological interest. When groups of similar ("prototypical") buildings were found, one field form was normally prepared to represent all buildings of that type. Field inventory forms were also completed for representative post-1945 buildings and structures.² Information collected on the field forms was later evaluated, condensed, and transferred to HABS/HAER Inventory cards.

3. Historical Overview

A combined architectural, historical, and technological overview was prepared from information developed from the documentary research and the field inventory. It was written in two parts: 1) an introductory description of the installation, and 2) a history of the installation by periods of development, beginning with pre-military land uses. Maps and photographs were selected to supplement the text as appropriate.

The objectives of the overview were to 1) establish the periods of major construction at the installation, 2) identify important events and individuals associated with specific historic properties, 3) describe patterns and locations of historic property types, and 4) analyze specific building and industrial technologies employed at the installation.

4. Property Evaluation and Preservation Measures

Based on information developed in the historical overviews, properties were first evaluated for historical significance in accordance with the eligibility criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. These criteria require that eligible properties possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that they meet one or more of the following:³

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
 - B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in the nation's past.
 - C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
 - D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.
- X

Properties thus evaluated were further assessed for placement in one of five Army historic property categories as described in Army Regulation 420-40:⁴

- Category I Properties of major importance
- Category II Properties of importance
- Category III Properties of minor importance
- Category IV Properties of little or no importance
- Category V Properties detrimental to the significance
of adjacent historic properties.

Based on an extensive review of the architectural, historical, and technological resources identified on DARCOM installations nationwide, four criteria were developed to help determine the appropriate categorization level for each Army property. These criteria were used to assess the importance not only of properties of traditional historical interest, but also of the vast number of standardized or prototypical buildings, structures and production processes that were built and put into service during World War II, as well as of properties associated with many post-war technological achievements. The four criteria were often used in combination and are as follows:

- 1) Degree of importance as a work of architectural, engineering, or industrial design. This criterion took into account the qualitative factors by which design is normally judged: artistic merit, workmanship, appropriate use of materials, and functionality.

- 2) Degree of rarity as a remaining example of a once widely used architectural, engineering, or industrial design or process.

This criterion was applied primarily to the many standardized or prototypical DARCOM buildings, structures, or industrial processes. The more widespread or influential the design or process, the greater the importance of the remaining examples of the design or process was considered to be. This criterion was also used for non-military structures such as farmhouses and other once prevalent building types.

- 3) Degree of integrity or completeness. This criterion compared the current condition, appearance, and function of a building, structure, architectural assemblage, or industrial process to its original or most historically important condition, appearance, and function. Those properties that were highly intact were generally considered of greater importance than those that were not.

- 4) Degree of association with an important person, program, or event. This criterion was used to examine the relationship of a property to a famous personage, wartime project, or similar factor that lent the property special importance.

The majority of DARCOM properties were built just prior to or during World War II, and special attention was given to their evaluation. Those that still remain do not often possess individual importance, but collectively they represent the remnants of a vast construction

undertaking whose architectural, historical, and technological importance needed to be assessed before their numbers diminished further. This assessment centered on an extensive review of the military construction of the 1940-1945 period, and its contribution to the history of World War II and the post-war Army landscape.

Because technology has advanced so rapidly since the war, post-World War II properties were also given attention. These properties were evaluated in terms of the nation's more recent accomplishments in weaponry, rocketry, electronics, and related technological and scientific endeavors. Thus the traditional definition of "historic" as a property 50 or more years old was not germane in the assessment of either World War II or post-war DARCOM buildings and structures; rather, the historic importance of all properties was evaluated as completely as possible regardless of age.

Property designations by category are expected to be useful for approximately ten years, after which all categorizations should be reviewed and updated.

Following this categorization procedure, Category I, II, and III historic properties were analyzed in terms of:

- Current structural condition and state of repair. This information was taken from the field inventory forms and photographs, and was often supplemented by rechecking with facilities engineering personnel.

- . The nature of possible future adverse impacts to the property. This information was gathered from the installation's master planning documents and rechecked with facilities engineering personnel.

Based on the above considerations, the general preservation recommendations presented in Chapter 3 for Category I, II, and III historic properties were developed. Special preservation recommendations were created for individual properties as circumstances required.

5. Report Review

Prior to being completed in final form, this report was subjected to an in-house review by Building Technology Incorporated. It was then sent in draft to the subject installation for comment and clearance and, with its associated historical materials, to HABS/HAER staff for technical review. When the installation cleared the report, additional draft copies were sent to DARCOM, the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer, and, when requested, to the archaeological contractor performing parallel work at the installation. The report was revised based on all comments collected, then published in final form.

NOTES

1. Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, Guidelines for Inventories of Historic Buildings and Engineering and Industrial Structures (unpublished draft, 1982).
2. Representative post-World War II buildings and structures were defined as properties that were: (a) "representative" by virtue of construction type, architectural type, function, or a combination of these, (b) of obvious Category I, II, or III historic importance, or (c) prominent on the installation by virtue of size, location, or other distinctive feature.
3. National Park Service, How to Complete National Register Forms (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, January 1977).
4. Army Regulation 420-40, Historic Preservation (Headquarters, U.S. Army: Washington, D.C., 15 April 1984).

Chapter 2

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

BACKGROUND

The Ethan Allen Firing Range (EAFR) is a government owned, contractor-operated installation situated on 11,218.7 acres in the townships of Jericho, Underhill, and Bolton, Chittenden County, Vermont, approximately fifteen miles east of Burlington and thirty-five miles northwest of Montpelier. Terrain generally is hilly surrounded by mountains¹ (see Figure 1). The installation was established as an artillery range by the War Department in 1926 and expanded in 1941. At present, the EAFR combines weapons development, engineering, and testing with use as a Vermont National Guard Training site. Forty buildings comprise the Range, including an extensively altered, mid-19th-century farmhouse, the Camp Ethan Allen Training Site Armory; a mid-1930s Ammunition Bunker; and the 1952 Main Range Building. The remaining thirty-seven date from the 1960s and 1970s. Fourteen Range buildings, including a grouping of seven separate firing facilities, are under the jurisdiction of the operating contractor, the General Electric Company. Twenty-six buildings, mostly grouped in a cantonment area, serve the Vermont National Guard. None of the buildings house industrial processes.

PRE-MILITARY LAND USE

Prior to government acquisition, the land had been used primarily for agricultural purposes. Farmsteads generally dated from the nineteenth

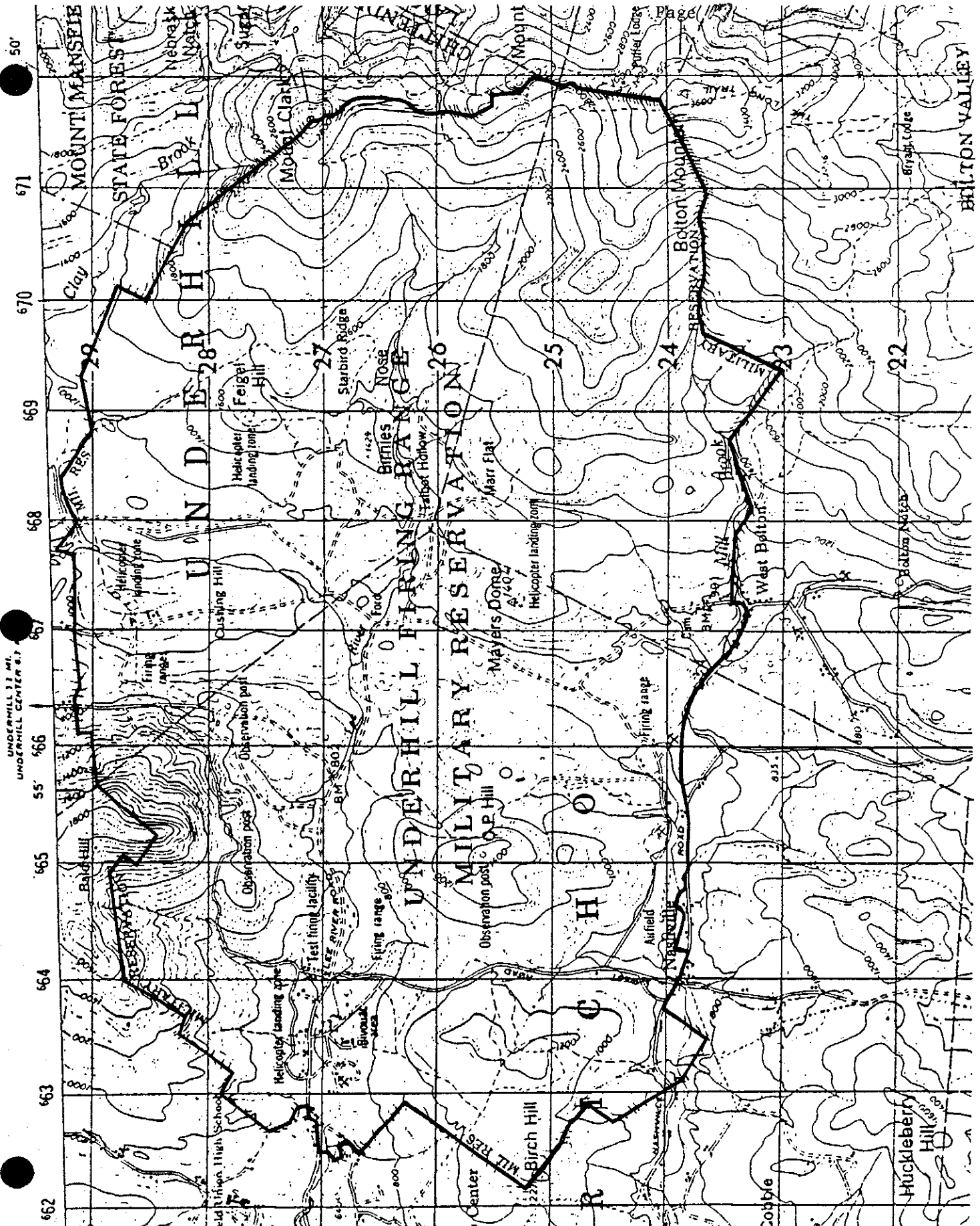


Figure 1: Ethan Allen Firing Range Location Map. (Source: Defense Mapping Agency)

century and consisted of 1-1/2 story frame houses, barns, and associated outbuildings.² As identified by the Department of Anthropology, University of Vermont, structures on the property before 1926 included 100 farms/residences, 14 industrial sites (mills, blacksmith and wagon shops), 1 church, and 5 schools.³ All pre-1926 structures were eventually eliminated from the Range with the exception of one farmhouse, The "Red House," Building Number 1, which now serves as the Camp Ethan Allen Training Site Armory (see Figure 2).⁴

MILITARY DEVELOPMENT

In 1926, the War Department established the Ethan Allen Firing Range (EAFR)⁵ "on 6,026 acres acquired in fee by the United States."⁶ Topography featured both moderate and abrupt elevation changes — a demanding terrain well-suited to artillery exercises. The Range was expanded to its present 11,218.7 acres in 1941 with the addition of 72 contiguous, perimeter tracts of land.⁷ Construction activities were minimal. Only a small, remotely located, stone ammunition bunker (no building number has been assigned, see Figure 3) and nearby ruins of a Civilian Conservation Corps camp survive from this initial period.⁸

In 1952, the EAFR was transferred to the Department of the Air Force.⁹ In the same year, the Main Range Building (Building Number 224), a concrete block structure which at that time housed three firing lanes, was constructed for test firing B-36 bomber turrets. The contractor-operator was the General Electric Company. Instrumentation and hydraulic and electrical power supply systems were upgraded in 1955 for testing the M-61



Figure 2: EAFR. Camp Ethan Allen Training Site Armory, Building Number 1. (Source: Field inventory photograph.)



Figure 3: EAFR. Ammunition Bunker. (Source: Field inventory photograph.)

Vulcan gun. Effective December 31, 1965, the Range was transferred back to the Department of the Army.¹⁰

Currently, the EAFR is jointly tenanted by the General Electric Company and the Vermont National Guard. General Electric supervises and manages 2,175 acres under Facilities Contract DAAA09-79-D-2011. The Vermont National Guard holds license (Number DACA-51-3-571) to approximately 8,015 acres. They share a common artillery impact area of 2,365 acres.¹¹ Buildings serving both organizations are situated in the western quarter of the Range in the Lee River valley (see Figures 4 & 5). General Electric's principal structure is the remodeled and expanded Main Range Building. It houses administrative offices, a computer center, instrumentation areas, and eight firing lanes. Each firing lane features "T-slotted" concrete floors, which permit alignment of machine gun carriages, and remote controlled, telescoping doors opening to a natural hillside impact area to the west. An additional six test buildings (Building Numbers 227, 228, 229, 230, 232 and 255) are similarly oriented (see Figure 6). The facility tests a variety of weapons systems including 20-mm ammunition handling systems for aircraft, 20-mm Universal Turret Systems for helicopter gunships, 20-mm naval anti-missile turrets (Close-In Weapons Systems), multi-barrel 20-mm machine guns, 5-barrel 25-mm machine guns, and 4-barrel 30-mm machine guns.¹²

The Vermont National Guard's principal structures include the extensively remodeled, 19th century "Red House;"¹³ the recently constructed, concrete block Battalion Headquarters and Dispensary, Mess Hall, 5 Barracks, and Latrine (Building Numbers 123, 116, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, and 110); the

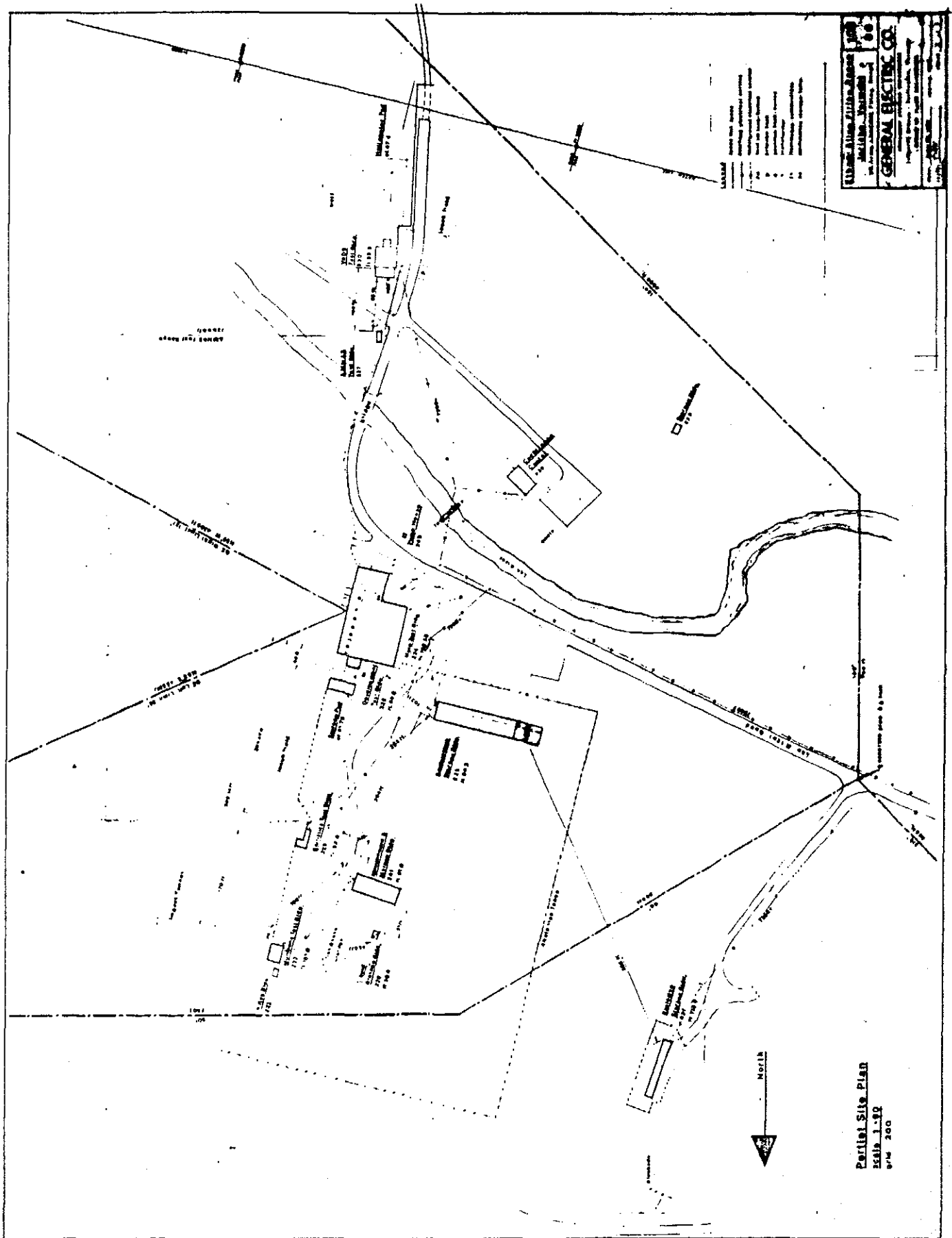


Figure 4: EAFR. Partial Site Plan prepared by General Electric Company, June 30, 1981.
 (Source: General Electric Company, EAFR.)

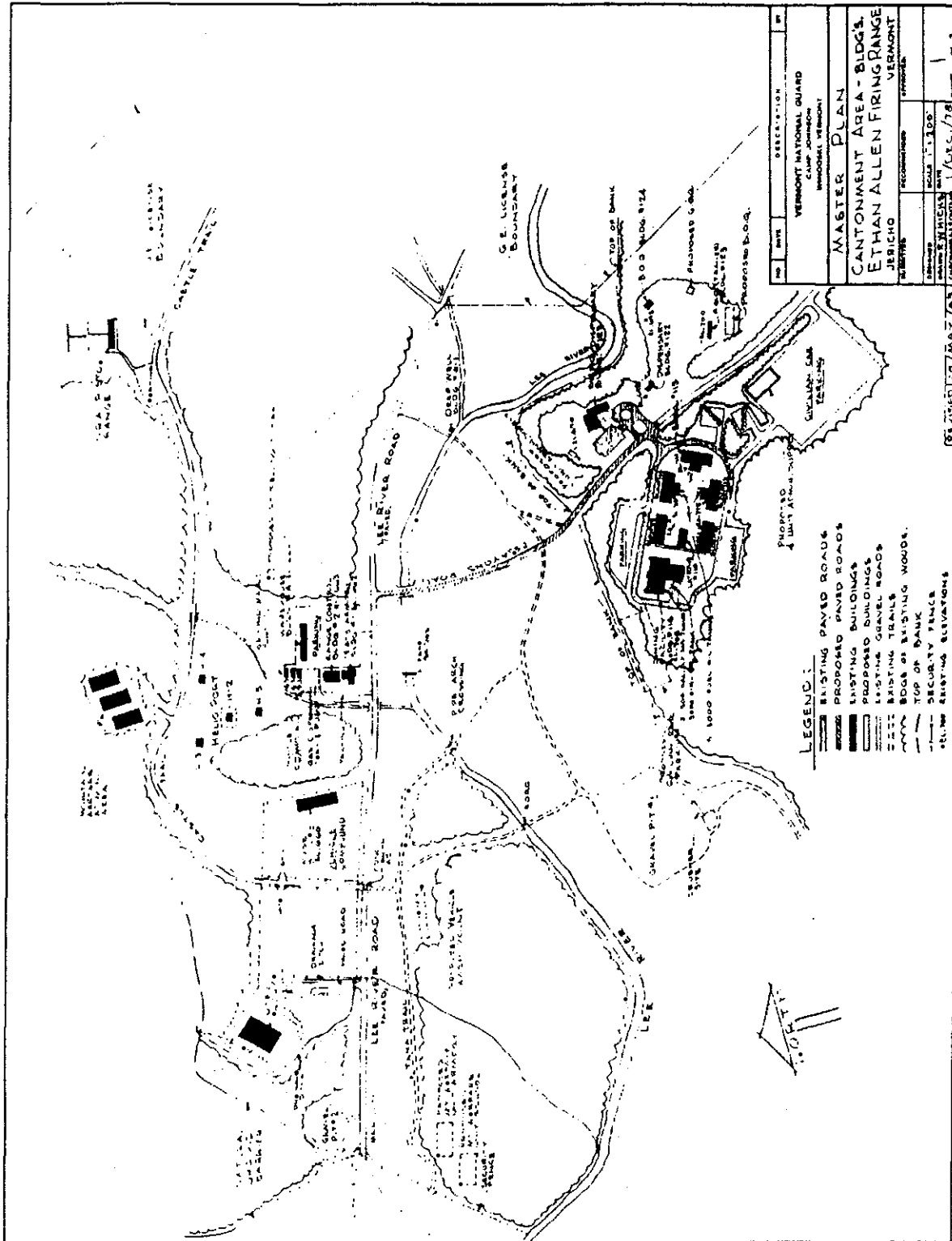


Figure 5: EAER. Cantonment Area Site Plan prepared by Vermont National Guard, revised May 20, 1983. (Source: Vermont National Guard, Camp Johnson, Winooski, Vermont.)

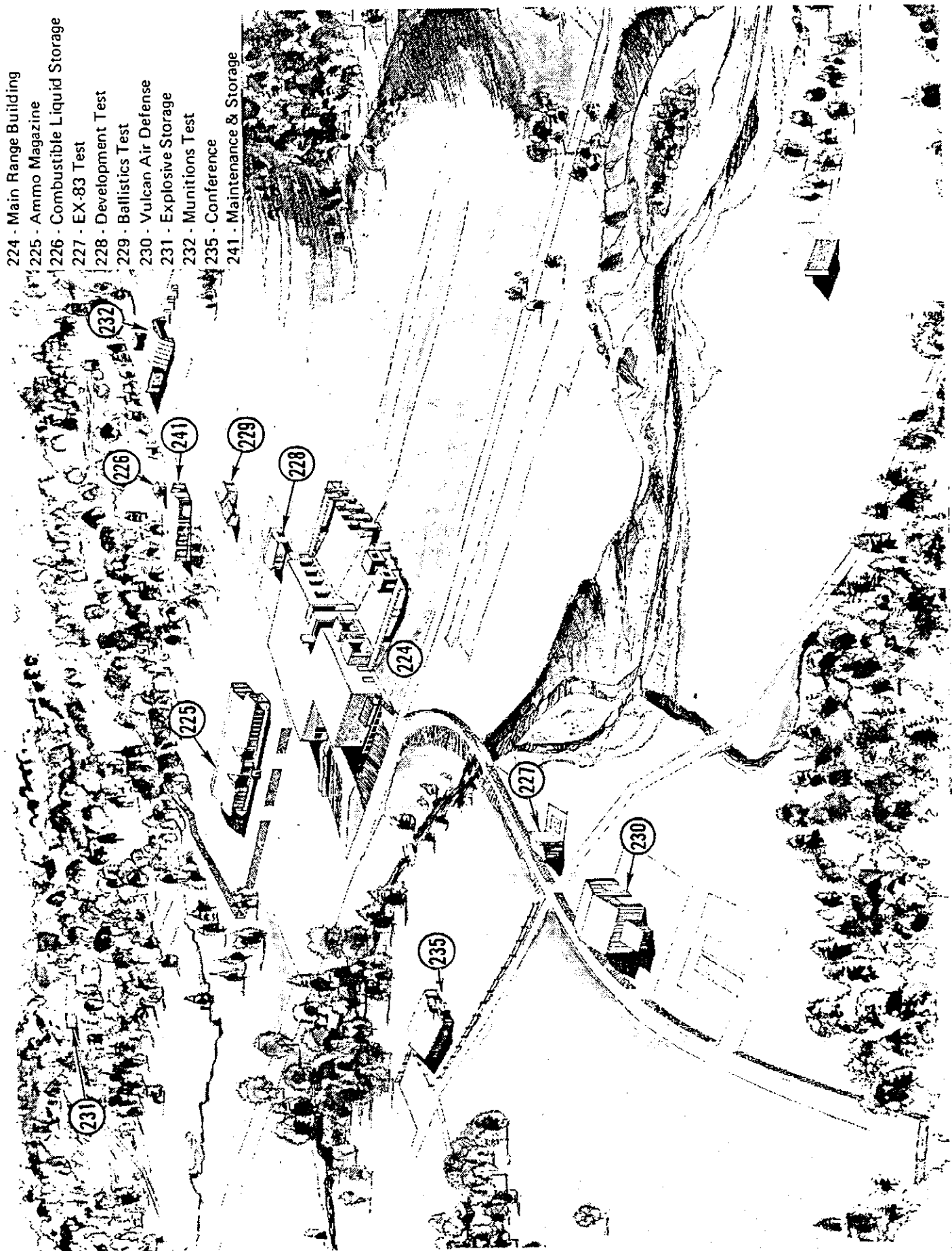


Figure 6: EAFR. Aerial view drawing prepared by General Electric Company. Building 255, currently under construction, is located between 227 and 230. (Source: General Electric Company, EAFR.)

brick veneered Maintenance Shop (Building Number 8); and the Motor Vehicle Storage Building (Building Number 3). A wood rappeling tower to be used during weekend and annual training exercises is under constrution.

NOTES

1. Surrounding mountains include Birch Hill (1,221 feet), Mount Mayo (3,143 feet), and Bolton Mountain (3,680 feet). Mount Mansfield (4,353 feet), the highest elevation in the state, lies immediately east of the Range.
2. The Vermont National Guard has several 1920s and 1930s era photographic panoramas of the Range taken by Louis L. McAllister, a local photographer. The photographs depict no longer extant farmsteads. Additional photographs, such as a series labeled "Ft. Ethan Allen Artillery Range, Underhill," dated 1928, 1934, and undated, are found in the Louis L. McAllister Photographic Collection 1877-1963, Bailey-Howe Memorial Library, University of Vermont, Burlington.
3. This information was obtained from a preliminary draft report on the archeological resources of the EAFR, pp. 155-158 and associated tables and appendices, prepared in 1983 by Prudence Doherty and Peter Thomas, Contract Archeology Program, Department of Anthropology, University of Vermont, Burlington. Structures and sites primarily were identified from a variety of documentary sources, including historic maps and town and county histories.
4. LaFayette Wilbur, History of Jericho, Vermont, 1916, pp. 341-356, photocopy of excerpted published town history, in contractor files, EAFR. According to Wilbur, the property on which the "Red House" is situated, was owned in 1916 by J. Laflin. Previous owners were Joseph Brasseur, Elmer Howe, and Henry and Ella Lee. Laflin's ownership is confirmed in a letter concerning roofing, dated December 2, 1916, from the Puritan Oil & Paint Company to J.D. Laflin. The letter was found in the house during the Vermont National Guard's 1980 renovation.
5. Originally, the EAFR was officially designated as the Ft. Ethan Allen Artillery Range. Later designations included Air Force Plant No. 55 and USAMC Firing Range, Jericho. The current name is used throughout this report for the sake of brevity and clarity.
6. "DARCOM Installation and Activity Brochure," p. 1, unpublished, June 30, 1980.

7. "Final Acquisition Ownership Map, EAFR," prepared by Vermont National Guard from a 1944 map, August, 1977.
8. A mid-19th century construction date for the stone ammunition bunker was estimated by Captain Alan Nye, Vermont National Guard, and tentatively verified during field inspection.
9. "DARCOM Installation and Activity Brochure," p. 1.
10. "Proposal for: Facilities FY1983-1987 Ethan Allen Firing Range," p. 1, unpublished report prepared by General Electric Company, October 21, 1982, in contractor files, EAFR; "DARCOM Installation and Activity Brochure," p. 1.
11. "Proposal for: Facilities FY1983-1987 Ethan Allen Firing Range," p. 1.; "DARCOM Installation and Activity Brochure," p. 1.
12. "Proposal for: Facilities FY1983-1987 Ethan Allen Firing Range," pp. 1-2.
13. Recent modifications to the "Red House" include raising the building from 1-1/2 to 2 stories; changing the floor plan configuration; replacing the stone foundation with concrete block; and installing new windows, doors, and interior finishes.

Chapter 3

PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

BACKGROUND

Army Regulation 420-40 requires that an historic preservation plan be developed as an integral part of each installation's planning and long-range maintenance and development scheduling.¹ The purpose of such a program is to:

- . Preserve historic properties to reflect the Army's role in history and its continuing concern for the protection of the nation's heritage.
- . Implement historic preservation projects as an integral part of the installation's maintenance and construction programs.
- . Find adaptive uses for historic properties in order to maintain them as actively used facilities on the installation.
- . Eliminate damage or destruction due to improper maintenance, repair, or use that may alter or destroy the significant elements of any property.
- . Enhance the most historically significant areas of the installation through appropriate landscaping and conservation.

To meet these overall preservation objectives, the general preservation recommendations set forth below have been developed:

Category I Historic Properties

All Category I historic properties not currently listed on or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places are assumed to be eligible for

nomination regardless of age. The following general preservation recommendations apply to these properties:

- a) Each Category I historic property should be treated as if it were on the National Register, whether listed or not. Properties not currently listed should be nominated. Category I historic properties should not be altered or demolished. All work on such properties shall be performed in accordance with Sections 106 and 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended in 1980, and the regulations of the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP) as outlined in the "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800).
- b) An individual preservation plan should be developed and put into effect for each Category I historic property. This plan should delineate the appropriate restoration or preservation program to be carried out for the property. It should include a maintenance and repair schedule and estimated initial and annual costs. The preservation plan should be approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council in accordance with the above-referenced ACHP regulation. Until the historic preservation plan is put into effect, Category I historic properties should be maintained in accordance with the recommended approaches of the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and

Revised Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings² and in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.

- c) Each Category I historic property should be documented in accordance with Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Documentation Level II, and the documentation submitted for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections in the Library of Congress.³ When no adequate architectural drawings exist for a Category I historic property, it should be documented in accordance with Documentation Level I of these standards. In cases where standard measured drawings are unable to record significant features of a property or technological process, interpretive drawings also should be prepared.

Category II Historic Properties

All Category II historic properties not currently listed on or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places are assumed to be eligible for nomination regardless of age. The following general preservation recommendations apply to these properties:

- a) Each Category II historic property should be treated as if it were on the National Register, whether listed or not. Properties not currently listed should be nominated. Category II historic properties should not be altered or demolished. All work on such properties shall be performed

in accordance with Sections 106 and 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended in 1980, and the regulations of the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP) as outlined in the "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800).

- b) An individual preservation plan should be developed and put into effect for each Category II historic property. This plan should delineate the appropriate preservation or rehabilitation program to be carried out for the property or for those parts of the property which contribute to its historical, architectural, or technological importance. It should include a maintenance and repair schedule and estimated initial and annual costs. The preservation plan should be approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council in accordance with the above-referenced ACHP regulations. Until the historic preservation plan is put into effect, Category II historic properties should be maintained in accordance with the recommended approaches in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Revised Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings⁴ and in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.
- c) Each Category II historic property should be documented in accordance with Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Documentation Level

II, and the documentation submitted for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections in the Library of Congress.⁵

Category III Historic Properties

The following preservation recommendations apply to Category III historic properties:

- a) Category III historic properties listed on or eligible for nomination to the National Register as part of a district or thematic group should be treated in accordance with Sections 106 and 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended in 1980, and the regulations of the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation as outlined in the "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800). Such properties should not be demolished and their facades, or those parts of the property that contribute to the historical landscape, should be protected from major modifications. Preservation plans should be developed for groupings of Category III historic properties within a district or thematic group. The scope of these plans should be limited to those parts of each property that contribute to the district or group's importance. Until such plans are put into effect, these properties should be maintained in accordance with the recommended approaches in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Revised

Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings⁶ and in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.

- b) Category III historic properties not listed on or eligible for nomination to the National Register as part of a district or thematic group should receive routine maintenance. Such properties should not be demolished, and their facades, or those parts of the property that contribute to the historical landscape, should be protected from modification. If the properties are unoccupied, they should, as a minimum, be maintained in stable condition and prevented from deteriorating.

HABS/HAER Documentation Level IV has been completed for all Category III historic properties, and no additional documentation is required as long as they are not endangered. Category III historic properties that are endangered for operational or other reasons should be documented in accordance with HABS/HAER Documentation Level III, and submitted for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections in the Library of Congress.⁷ Similar structures need only be documented once.

CATEGORY I HISTORIC PROPERTIES

There are no Category I historic properties at the Ethan Allen Firing Range.

CATEGORY II HISTORIC PROPERTIES

There are no Category II historic properties at the Ethan Allen Firing Range.

CATEGORY III HISTORIC PROPERTIES

There are no Category III historic properties at the Ethan Allen Firing Range.

NOTES

1. Army Regulation 420-40, Historic Preservation (Headquarters, U.S. Army: Washington, D.C., 15 April 1984).
2. National Park Service, Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Revised Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings, 1983 (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service, 1983).
3. National Park Service, "Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines," Federal Register, Part IV, 28 September 1983, pp. 44730-44734.
4. National Park Service, Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
5. National Park Service, "Archeology and Historic Preservation."
6. National Park Service, Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
7. National Park Service, "Archeology and Historic Preservation."

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APPENDIX A



GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, ARMAMENT AND ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS DEPARTMENT
LAKESIDE AVE., BURLINGTON, VT. 05402 PHONE (802) 667-6859

AIRCRAFT
EQUIPMENT
DIVISION

July 8, 1983

Mr. Stuart MacDonald
MacDonald and Mack Partnership
215 Grain Exchange Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415

Dear Mr. MacDonald:

Security regulations in force at the General Electric operated Ethan Allen Firing Range prohibit the use of cameras. I regret, therefore, that I must insist that you not use photographic equipment while at the Range incident to your survey for the NPS Contract CX-0001-2-0033.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "B.B. Follett", with a stylized flourish at the end.

B. B. Follett, Manager
Ethan Allen Firing Range

BBF/jm1